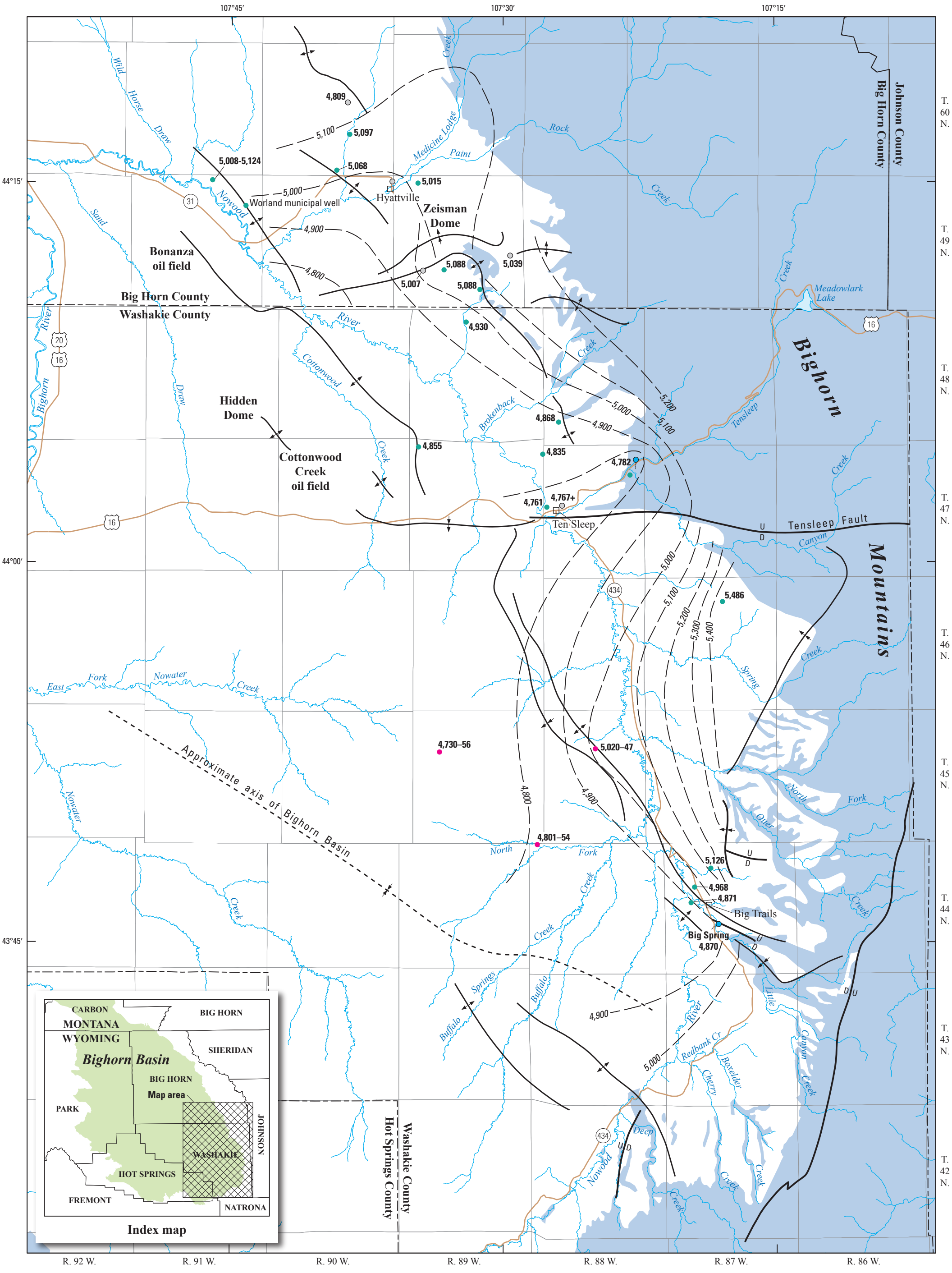

Base from U.S. Census Bureau digital data, 2001, 1:100,000
Transportation data from Federal Highway Administration, 2002, 1:100,000
Public land survey system data from U.S. Bureau of Land Management, 2007, 1:24,000
Albers Equal-area Conic projection
Standard parallels 29°30′ and 45°30′, central meridian 107°30′
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)

0 5 10 15 MILES
0 5 10 15 KILOMETERS

Geology modified from Love and Christiansen, 1985

EXPLANATION

- Rocks younger than Tensleep Sandstone
- Tensleep Sandstone and older rocks
- 5,000 — **Potentiometric contour** – Shows altitude at which water level would have stood in tightly cased wells, 1978. Dashed where inferred. Contour interval 100 feet. Datum is sea level
- U / D — **Fault** – D, downthrown side; U, upthrown side
- **Anticline** – Showing trace of axial plane and direction of plunge
- **Syncline** – Showing trace of axial plane and direction of plunge
- **Monocline** – Showing trace of axial plane

Data used to construct potentiometric contours:

- 4,801–54 — Oil-test well and potentiometric-surface altitude, in feet above sea level
- 4,767+ — Well completed in Madison–Bighorn aquifer and potentiometric-surface altitude, in feet above sea level
- 4,871 — Well completed in Tensleep aquifer and Madison–Bighorn aquifer or Amsden aquifer or both and potentiometric-surface altitude, in feet above sea level
- 4,870 — Spring and altitude, in feet above sea level

Plate XV. Potentiometric surface of the Madison−Bighorn aquifer, Ten Sleep area of the Bighorn Basin, Wyoming (modified from Cooley, 1986, plate 4)